ASSISTANT NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR R. P. HOBSON'S REPORT ON THE VAN HOOSE MODEL-AD-

VANTAGES OF THE PROPOSED STS. TEM-A CLEAN DECK AND CONCENTRATED FIRE.

The value of a vessel of war, as measured by her ower to inflict injury, depends on the power of her guns and her power or ability to use them, and its from a product of these two interdependent elements which is greatest when both elements are large together. It would be needless to have powerlarge together. It would be needess to have power-ful guns if use could not be made of them, and the power to use the guns of a vessel in action will dend on the power to maintain alike their own in and the integrity of the platform that To the perfection of guns and gu platforms much thought has been given, and all , abstruce and complicated problems involved in the construction of a warship have been gone over time and again in the effort to provide a ship which will foat, right side up, and carry guns which will will doal that out of another ship that floats, at knock spots out of another ship that floats, at

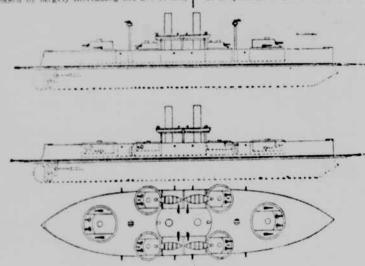
Nearly a year ago a model was presented to the Department by G. W. Van Hoose, which ded for the mounting of heavy guns for use on on disappearing mounts, with a view inflicting the maximum of injury on an opposame time providing maximum of protection for the ship carrythe guns, the guns themselves, and the to work them. In this model of large displacement, the battery of heavy developed, their effective power increased by largely increasing the arc of fire,

would have been struck by thirty-eight shots. This is the result of deliberate practice in time of peace, in smooth seas, at short ranges, and with good marksmen. This markmanship, under these favorable conditions, gave only one hit in ten shots. Considering the limited number of shots that could be fired by guns of a calibre to match the turret armor when attacking it normally, the cylindrical form of the turret, offering oblique surfaces for impact, the slight probability of a projectile of large calibre directed against the turret striking a gun port or the chase, and that the chase of the gun, of cylindrica, form and great resistance, would have been hit only once in thirty shots, and that only a small percentage of the shots striking it could have caused any damage, it will be seen that the guns of a batte-ship under the present system of mounting are only slightly exposed to a disabling fire. This will not hold good, however, when small projectiles from rapid-fire guns come into play, as one might easily enter the bore and score the wall, and strike the breech plug and explode if closed, or pass into the turret if the port is open; or striking against the outside of the gun, glance along the slight incline and enter the port and explode. In any of these cases the chances of disabiling the gun are great, even with projectiles of small calibre.

THE EXPOSURE REDUCED

The disappearing system, as proposed, reduces the exposure to practically zero, while the guns are below deck. This gain lasts while the guns are in the loading position, which would probably be about two-thirds of the time. When the guns are in the firing position the exposure would be greater than under the present system, incident to the protection afforded by light armor, which would be only from one-half to one-third the protection of heavy armor. If only a part of the guns were exposed at the same time, an operation necessary for the realization of the gain from the increased angle of fire, the enemy's guns could be concentrated on them, to be shifted to others replacing the first when they disappeared. Under these conditions the gains, with their slighter protection, would receive not a great deal less than the same total amount of fire, though exposed only about one-third the time of the present turret guns. The total possible gain by the proposed system in the total possible gain by the proposed system in the total possible gain by the proposed system in the total possible gain by the proposed system in the pared with that spent in the lowered position, compared with that spent in the lowered position of time, the resulting gain in protection could be only moderate, even under the best condition of solution of the mechanical problems.

It is pointed out, however, that if the propriety in the firing position the exposure would be



this end all the upper works being sacrifice. the guns made to disappear within barbettes low the upper deck after firing, so as to leave the field unobstructed for other guns. The miliary musts were also to disappear below the upper deck. In this manner, by firing in turn, each gun was to be brought to bear over the whole horizon. nd the barbettes were so grouped that for certain oints on the bows and quarters all the guns could brought to hear simultaneously. While increase ing the are of the of the other gurs by disappearing below the upper deck, the heavy guns were in ted to increase their own protection by lowering into the barbettes, reducing the time of exposure to the fire of an enemy to the time nec eary for training and sighting, and during this interval protection to the breech from rapid-five guns was afforded by case armor, with the in creased thickness of armor on the front sloping

REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT NAVAL CON-STRUCTOR.

This model was turned over to Assistant Naval Constructor Richmond Pearson Hobson with a verbal request that the dispositions embodied and the principles and ideas illustrated be examined as to their utility for adoption on vessels or war. His report was submitted to the Navy Department, and found publicity through the reports of the proceedings of the Naval Institute, from which the accompanying diagrams are taken. The gen-eral disposition of the model is shown by the three outlines given, the first being a sectional view with the guns ready for action, the sec with the guns sheltered within the walls of the barbette, and the third a deck plan, showing the disposition of the barbettes and the guns. The general principle of disappearing guns has been apto four Russian vessels, the three battle-ships Catherine II, the Tchesme and the Sinope, and th coast-defence vesse. Vice-Admiral Popolf, and the British battle-ship Temeraire, completed in 1877. The present design, however, represents the first disposition where the principle of disappearing is in the construction of battle-ships. By comparison designed to clear the field of guns during the with ships of the lows class, the net saving of process of loading in such a way as to permit unobstructed fire across the space they occupy in the firing position, the deck being cleared of obstructions, realizing the double purpose of increasing the effective angle of fire of the heavy guns and at the same time increasing their protection. In the design submitted the ratio of beam to length is 1 to 5, of beam to draught, 28 to 1, and the ratio of freeboard to draught, 1 to 1.485. The same ratios for the battle-ship lows are 1 to 5, 8 to 1 and 1 to 1.354.

DEFECTS OF THE DESIGN.

In his report Mr. Hobson points out some of the defects of the design, and shows some of the advantages to be derived from its use, the final summing up showing that the ideas offer advantages which would preponderate heavily over the disad-vantages, and while the mechanical difficulties are serious they are not insurmountable. Thus for battle-ships, the disadvantages incident to the sacrifice of the superstructure and the removal of obstructions above the upper deck, in order to have the deck clear for the disappearing guns, are not without the possibility of remedy, and in many cases are not of serious consequence. For coast-defence vessels, which have less need of a developed secondary battery, the disadvantages and dif-ficulties are less serious than for battle-ships. In the case of the lowa, the use of the disappearing mounts would give increased angles of

For forward	elve-inch guns	
Mean gain	145	
The angi- around the practically twelve-inch eight-inch firing ener	s of fire being of equal importance a horizon, the proposed system would ad one-third to the effective angle of the guns, and double the angle of the guns. This is shown in figures of the yof the guns. The four twelve-ince to low in a single round aggregate to 10 4000 foot tons, and the eight	d e e e h a

muzzie energy of 164,000 foot tons, and the eight muzzie energy of 164,000 foot tons. The relative eight-inch guns aggregate 64,000 tons. The relative eight-inch guns aggregate 64,000 tons. The relative eight-inch guns aggregate 64,000 tons. The sailt to 8 gain of energy in a single discharge is as 15 to 8 gain of energy in a single discharge is as 15 to 8 gain of energy in a single discharge is a 15 to 8 gain of each which the machanical difficulties were surmounted, and on the efficiency of the mechanism for effecting the operations incident to the system.

ORIGIN OF THE IDEA.

But it was increase in protection and not increase in the angle of fire which first gave birth to the idea of disappearing gun mounts, and on shore the disappearing principle has decided military advantages, while the mechanical difficulties are such as are easily overcome. A few years ago a dummy tennich gun was easily overcome. A few years ago a dummy teninch gun was mounted on a disappearing carriage
on the coast of England, and was made to rise and
fall at regular intervals, giving out a puff of smoke
like a gun in action, while it was fired on by all the
battery that the battle-ship Sultan could bring to
bear, and it was found that absolutely no effect
was produced, though, the conditions were extremely
favorable for the attack. In cases of batteries covering sea approaches, where the guns can be scattered and no objects would indicate the positions of
the gun pits, where the enemy as a rule will lack
guns adapted to oblique fire, the only fire to which
guns adapted to oblique fire, the only fire to which
the pits could be seriously exposed, even in case
the pits could be seriously exposed, even in case
the enemy possessed accurate knowledge of the
range and bearing, the advantages of the disappearrange and bearing, the advantages of the disappearrange and bearing, the advantages of the disappearrange to disadvantage even
posed to injury, and powerless to inflict it in
return.

VILINERABILITY OF GUNS IN ACTION.

VULNERABILITY OF GUNS IN ACTION. When the position remains visible, however, forming a permanent target, the conditions change, and the methods of defence common to other mounts, earth, masonry or armor, must be resorted to. As showing the possible valuerability of the guns of a showing the possible valuerability of the guns of a showing the possible valuerability of the guns of a showing the possible valuerability of the guns of a showing the possible valuerability of the guns of a showing the possible valuerability of the guns of a showing the possible valuerability of the guns of a showing the possible valuerability of the guns of a showing the possible valuerability of the guns of the Atofic target practice with the six-inch guns of the Atofic target practice with the six-inch guns of the Atofic target practice with the six-inch guns of the Atofic target practice with the six-inch guns of the Atofic target practice with the six-inch guns of the Atofic target practice with the six-inch guns of the Atofic target practice with the six-inch guns of the Atofic target practice with the six-inch guns of the Atofic target practice. I have stated nothing but the facts, and no amount of denias can change them.

"I shall say nothing further about this matter, and shall not be drawn into any controversy whatever. The facts are as I have stated, and as I am prepared to prove and will prove when the proper times arrives, and in the proper piace." When the position remains visible, however, form

by the disappearing system proposed, varying more or less, at will, from a minimum sufficient for pro-tection, from the projectiles from rapid-fire gins to a maximum greater than the protection afforded by a heavy turret, is superior in quality or nature to that afforded by fixed, heavy turrets.

AN INCREASE IN OFFENSIVE POWER. On this question of protection, Mr. Hobson further under certain conditions of engagement the full possible protection may be reduced, and a nding increase in the offensive power For instance, engaging bows on, in a smooth or moderate sea at moderate ranges, the after guns could remain in the raised position, the after guns could remain in the raised position, the forward guns alone disappearing after firing. The exposure of the after guns would be somewhat increased, as it would last during the loading period of the forward guns, and the protection afforded by these would continue only while they were in the firing position. But this protection would be ample under the conditions, and the rapidity of file of these guns could be increased without conflicting with the fire of the forward guns, in this case the protection would be increased without conflicting with the fire of the forward guns, in this case the protection would be indequate, while the off-nsive power would be nearly double that of guns mounted in the usual manner, where the after guns could not be brought to bear.

Summing up the comparison of the total effective power of heavy batteries, it has been found that in the proposed system the effective offensive power. sounted in the usual manner, where the after guiss and not be brought to hear. Summing up the comparison of the total effective over of heavy batteries, it has been found that the proposed system the effective offensive power as been increased by the increase in the angle of re-overbalancing the loss of rapidity of fire; the rotection is superior, on account of the possible aximum protection being as great or a little reaster, while the adjustable nature makes it over adaptable for shipbaard, permitting adjustment to correspond to the exposure and to the elative protection of the buil, and the moral effect produced on the crew is to the advantage of easystem. Combining offensive power and the ower to use it, the resulting total of power of a main battery is greater in the case of the dis-

ver to use it, the resulting total of power of main battery is greater in the case of the dis-earing system. WEIGHT AND CROSS-FIRING.

On the question of weight, the Naval Constructor's report treats of an important element weight under the proposed system would be about 180 tons, as armor of one-third to one-half the weight of heavy turret armor would suffice for the heavy guns. For two turrets this would the heavy gune. For two turrets this would amount to about 240 tons. On the other hand, the mechanism required for raising the necessary weight-120 tons-six feet in fifteen seconds, once every three minutes, would require an addition to the hydraulic plant of a weight of about thirty tons. A single plant amidships could be provided of sufficient force to work all the turrets, and the difference in weight would be of much value in armoting a splinter deck over the bodiers, or increasing the weight of the light side-armor.

In seeking to utilize the possibility of firing across the positions of other guns there will be danger of injuring the guns that may be in the operation of rising at the moment of the firing. This is a serious danger, for the conditions of battle, however trained and careful the gun captain may be: in fact, it is dangerous to allow a gun the possibility of training to the extent of bringing into the field any other gun mounted on the same level. To remedy even partially this danger there would have to be a single mind in constant knowledge of the position, raised, lowered, rising or failing, of every turret, with the power of bifuence the firing of the guns in accordance with such knowledge. The difficulty of providing a single mind with such knowledge and with such control is a serious detraction from the plausibility of wholly utilizing for lite angles that are subtended by turrets. For volleys, the moral effect of invisibility, of appearing to fire and then disappearing, would be great, for such firing, for a single volley or for successive volleys, the moral effect of invisibility, of appearing to fire and then disappearing, would be great, for such firing, for a single volley or for successive volleys, the moral effect of invisibility, of appearing to fire and then disappearing, would be great, for such firing, for a single volley or for successive volleys, the moral effect of invisibility, of the manual proposed system would materially increase the power and effectiveness of the main ba amount to about 240 tons. On the other hand, the mechanism required for raising the necessary

while the gravity of the disadvantages increases in rapid proportion.

As to the practical features to be embodied in a system of successful mechanism, some suggestions are found in the Farcot system of turret, in the disappearing mounts on the Russian battle-ships, and in the Canel disappearing turret for and use, but they cover only a small part of the ground. As yet, no adequate design has been made or attempted.

PARISIAN MILLINERY.

The famous Mme. Carller, whose name in consection with ladies' hats is as great as that of worth as regards dresses, has just opened a branch salon at Nice on the Promenade Anglais, where American ladies visiting the Riviera this winter will be enabled to procure the very latest creation in Paris styles.

THE SKEHAN-BERNHEIM TROUBLE.

William M. Ivins, when seen yesterday with regard to the statements made by Messrs. McCall, Wallach and Mendels in reference to the Skehan-Bernheim matters, said: "Yes, I have seen the statement put out by

Messrs. McCall and Wallach, who are spoken of in the newspapers as the attorneys for the firm. They certainly must mean the firm of J. B. Skehan & Co.

COTTON REACTS FURTHER. COMPETITION FROM JAPAN.

PRICE.

A DECLINE OF TEN POINTS ON THE LOCAL EX-CHANGE-THE STATISTICAL POSITION-STEAMERS HUNTING FOR COT

TON CARGOES,

The cotton market yesterday was depressed further by the European political situation, and a de-cline of 3-16 in consols. The close at night was 10 to 12 points below Friday's final figures, March closing at 8.39, the bottom for the day. The market opened steady and 1 to 3 points over Friday's close, due to less decline in Liverpool than had been excted, in view of the weakness in this market on Friday. Futures abroad were only 11/2 points down where 3 had been expected. Then spot sales for Saturday in Liverpool were good, 10,000 bales at unchanged prices. The traders were much interested in the fact that two steamers at Galveston, as published in The Tribune, had been unable to get cotion cargoes there, and had gone to New-Orleans to secure them. As the etock of cotton at Galveston is about 131,000 bales, it showed the extraordinary firmness of the spot holder in refusing to accept present prices for his staple. Bulls argue that this shows the faith the producer has that the crop is so short that the situation warrants better They say that foreign steamers cannot afford to go travelling from port to port looking for cheap cotton very long. Meantime exports are runaing along pretty steady, being 29,375 yesterday. Up to date exports have been \$72,000 bales less than ast year, but in spite of this the stocks at the posts are 177,000 bales below last year's.

The Chronicle's" weekly review of the crop movement was carefully studied by the dealers. It was a built card, with one exception.

Northern spinners, which this year so far are 350,000 thing made by the Japanese. Inside and outside, baies under last year. Southern mills have taken everywhere, whether in parts seen or unseen, the bales under last year. Southern mills have taken 26,000 bales more than last year. There were indications in the increased sales of spot cotton yesterday patience can make it. at Norfolk and Charleston, at which points almost nothing has been done heretofore, that the Northern spinners are preparing to buy more freely soon. While the visible supply of American cotton on September 1 showed an excess of 511,000 bales over

While the visible supply is now 345,000 bales over the corresponding day of the previous year, the American visible supply is now 345,000 bales less than last year, 23,000 bales less than last year, 23,000 bales less than in 1893, and 316,000 bales less than in 1892.

"The Chronicle" shows that exports since September 1 have been 1,96,323 bales, against 2,278,86 bales last year, while Northern spinners takings in the same period were 626,548 bales, against 1,019,977 bales last year. Southern consumption shows an increase of 25,600 bales, against 25,000 bales last year. The total crop in sight so far, since September 1, ts 3,31,650 bales, against 43,77,428 bales last year. Stocks at thirty-one leading interior points in the South are 494,118 bales, against 44,14 bales last year. Bouth are 494,118 bales, against 44,14 bales last year. Port stocks Friday night were 1,006,833 bales, against 1,185,74 bales last year. He world's visible supply of all kinds is 5,677,299 bales, against 2,992,255 bales hast year, 2,942,574 bales two years ago, and 4,604,377 bales three years ago, of which American to-day, 3,237,100 bales, against 2,553,155 bales, and 2,550,674 bales and 3,553,677 bales the last three years respectively.

can to-day, associated and 2,555,677 bales the last three years respectively.

It will be noted that the world's visible supply of cotton of all kinds is now 387,000 bales less than it was three years ago. This shortage will become more apparent each week unless there is a marked increase in the receipts in the near future.

Port receipts yesterday, about 38,000 bales, against 4,000 bales last year, and 48,000 bales in 1803, were swelled somewhat by the asual monthly collections at New-Orleans. Port receipts for Monday of last year were 73,600 bales, against 21,231 bales last year. These heavy figures, against which next Monday's movement must compare, caused some covering by bears in the cotton ring.

Interior receipts continued on a diminuendo scale. Houston got 4,933 bales, against 14,489 bales last year, and expects on Monday 9,000 bales, against 1,3460 bales last year; St. Louis got 1,208 bales, against 1,384 bales, and Cincinnalt, 2,185 bales, against 5,344 bales, and Cincinnalt, 2,185 bales, against 4,078 bales last year. 3,44 bales, and Chichmatl, 2,185 bales, against 4,078 bales last year.
Augusta, Mobile and New-York declined 1-16c, yesterday. New-Orleans sold 2,500 bales; Memphis, 1,800 bales; Mobile, 700 bales; Morofik, 1,474 bales; Charleston, 1,815 bales, and Augusta, 536 bales.

LIBELS AGAINST THE NIAGARA.

TWO ACTIONS OVER THE STEAMER WHICH SUNK THE WILLIAM HALES.

two libels were filed against the steamship Niagara, whick sunk the bark William Hales in a collision

One of the libels is in behalf of Lawrence, Johnfirm from Havana, and the other suit is in interest of John B. Stahl, Ella Stahl and El-ward O. Clark, all of Waldboro, Me.; William L. White, of Bath, Me. Charles E. Bliss, of Bangor, Me.; A. Roby, of Nashua, N. H.; John C. Gregory, Ella, J. Smith, George E. Winters, I. P. Jones and J. P. Hopkins, of New-York, and others who are the owners of the sunken bark, and cargo, besides the crew, who sue for loss of their effects. The value of the bark is placed at E2300.

THANKSGIVING PARTY IN A SCHOOL. CHILDREN OF THE PRIMARY DEPARTMENT OF

NO. 23 CELEBRATE THE FESTIVAL. Thanksgiving was still being celebrated yesterday by the school children of the Sixth Ward. Through the kindness of Miss Rose M. O'Nell, principal of the primary department of Grammar School No 23, Mulberry and Bayard sts., 600 pupils terminated the happy festival yesterday afternoon by a "Thanks-giving Party." The main assembly room was handsomely decorated with flags and flowers, and "Old Glory" was to be seen everywhere. The programme was a most novel and original one, for be it known that this is "the" cosmopolitan school of the city-at one time no fewer than twenty-nine nationalities being represented there. Italian, French, German, Irish and American songs were French, German, Irlsh and American songs were sung; Spanish dances were given to the accompaniment of the tambourine and mandolin. Seated on the platform were Superintendent and Mrs. Jasper, Assistant Superintendents Farrell and Lee, Trustees James J. Nealis and John F. Whelan, ex-Commissioner McSweeney, Miss Sara J. J. McCaffery, the well-known music teacher; Principals Miss Hubic and Miss Esther Roberts. The programme was as follows:

Opening dadiess Leah Greenberg Dolf drill Charus, 'Our Own Sweet Thoughts' Eighteen Rule girls Charus Vareautlette Five sets Solo and charus (in French) 'Marsellatae Hymn' Joseph Bayara and school
Dance, Sallors' Hornpipe
Song. The Bells' Staty pupils stong on Germani, 'Watch on the Rhine' Twenty pupils Solo, 'Est'n the Tear and the Smile' Mary Afford Charms, 'Tyrdose Song' School Sparitsh dance Eva Fries Wand drill Twenty-nine boys and wenty-nine girst Mandolin solo Antoinetts Labriolo Tambourine dance Eva Fries Chorus, 'Came Away' School School
After the exercises lemonade and cake were provided for the children. A handsome silk American dag was presented by School Trustee Mrs. Henrietta Neylan, who also supplied the children with candy.

TAMMANY MEN FORCED OUT.

Major Plimley, Commissioner of Jurors, yesterday discharged Lawrence Keenan, a clerk in his office, and appointed in his place William P. Patten. Lean Sanders, also a clerk, sent his resignation, and it was accepted. Damel Gorman getting his place. Both clerkships pay \$800 a year.

Sanders and Keenan are Tammany men, and the new appointees are veterans and Civil Service men.



"How do you know he married for money?"
"I've seen her."—(The Skatch.

EUROPEAN TROUBLES AGAINST THE AN IMPORTANT NEW ELEMENT IN THE INDUSTRY OF THE WORLD.

> THE FINEST OF GOODS MANUFACTURED AT PRICES THAT WILL MAKE THE WESTERN WORLD ANXIOUS FOR ITS SUPREMACY.

The good old principle, "utile dulce"—the useful with the beautiful—finds in Japan its fullest application. Nowhere is there a nation more devoted to the beautiful. Art seems to be their natural The curve of the swallow's wing, the atry grace of the spray of cherry blossoms, ethereal texture of the drifting cloud are to them matters of every-day familiarity. Their personal manners and habits, too, are essentially graceful. are playful as children, or as kittens, and as courteous as any grand seigneur of the days of chivalry. Truly, one would say, a poetical, dreamy, happy people, butterflylike, imbued with the must but with little of its practical philosophy a people seldom serious, never dominated by a great passion, assuredly not destined to compete successfully in the great international games of

var. of commerce, and of industry. But he reckons ill who does not credit the Japanese with seriousness of purpose or practicality of execution. They are really about the most earnest people in the world. They are intensely thorough. They are ruled by unvarying principle. Never di-a nation show more tremendous patriotic enthusi Never did asm than they during the late Chinese War. Nor was it a fitful, mercurial passion, but steadfast determination as fixed and enduring as that of the Briton. As for their thoroughness, all world knows that. It has long been proverbial. The topmost pinnacles of the Cathedral of Milan are said to be carved as carefully as the high altar itself, though no human eye may ever be able to bull card, with one exception, the takings of see and to appreciate the work. So with everyworkmanship is as perfect as human skill and

If we turn to the practical industrial development of Japan, we have, perhaps, the most imprespectacle the whole realm of enterprise and labor has to show to-day. The warning that his Island Empire is about to become a serious competitor in the American and European markets with the identical manufactured goods we have hitherto been sending to Japan is by no means meaningless. England has already found out its seriousness Her Lancashire cotton mills have not ceased to supply Japan with manufactured goods They are suffering from the rivalry of Japanese mills in other markets. The hundreds of towering chimneys of Osaka are impressive landmarks of industrial progress. They mean that the Japanese will henceforth supply their own demands, and also compete with the rest of the world in the export trade to non-manufacturing countries A PROOF OF PROGRESS

What we may presently expect from Japan is be seen at the present time in the great industrial exhibition at Kloto. Such an exhibition is held every fourth year, under the auspices of the industry and commerce, and the advance seen in each one over its immediate predecessor is really startling. Hitherto these exhibitions have been held at Tokio, but the present one is at the ancient capital, Kloto, a city which this year has cele-brated the 1,100th anniversary of its founding. It is an extensive and varied exhibition of Japanese art and industry in all departments, and attended by vast throngs of people from all parts of the Empire. The admission fee, by the way, is only five sen, or two and one-half cents; a circumstance which may be taken as significant of the character and purport of the whole exhibition. For while the thoroughness and perfection of workmanship characteristic of the Japanese are here well maintained, the cost of production is seen to dustries of other lands.

What the exhibition shows of progress in the various branches of manufacture is not adequately described within the limits of a newspaper article. Indeed, no description could make clear o one who has not actually visited the exhibition United States District Court yesterday the wonderful advances made in all department of handicraft. The native industries, which have been practised in Japan for centuries, show vas in a fog at sea November 8. The Niagara is now improvement. Silks, embroideries, porcelain, lac in this port. have all taken on a wonderful development since the great markets of the world have been familson & Co., of Philadelphia, for \$27,000 for the loss the great markets of the world have been familof a cargo of hair, horns, bones, etc., shipped to the farized with these products. Western art, also, is cultivated, but as an exotic, without arresting the progress of the native reproductions of Nature. In one of the galleries of the fine arts building arto be seen a dozen paintings, chiefly of incidents of the Chinese war, which are creditable imitations of the modern French school

Throughout the exhibition as a whole, however, Times," the useful preponderates over the ornamental. The variety of new fabrics, the wealth of new designs, and the audacity of new adaptaimpressive that one cannot resist peering into the of the creative energy of Japan will be revealed, possibly to the consternation of the West. What possesses the most immediate interest for foreign partment of Japanese manufacture which has be ome naturalized and in which the products Europe and America have been adopted, copied, and sometimes improved. The newly gained confidence of the Japanese, their intelligence and their in tentness of purpose, would overcome almost any obstacle. But the obstacles are few and their enterprise is assisted by certain very great vantages. It is perfectly evident to every one that a country in which the wages of skilled laborers are only six silver yen a month, or say 10 cents a day, must have an enormous advantage over American and European Industries,

PROGRESS IN MANY INDUSTRIES.

Mention has already been made of Japan's great progress in cotton manufacture. She is likewise extending her conquest in many other directions. Woollen fabries, to which the war has imparted a wonderful stimulus; canvas, and the heavier cotton goods, ropes and cordage of all kinds, carpets of cotton and hemp, in which already a large export trade to the United States has been established, are all well represented at the Kloto Exhibition. In the great department of chemicals Japan really seems to be abreast of the most advanced country. In the item of matches her tons of them were stored in one lot, awaiting ship-ment. And so through a vast range of articles great and small. One turns from the exhibition of them with

the irrepressible conviction that there is nothing within the range of human ingenuity which, in course of time, the Japanese will not manufacti and that whatever they make at all they will make well and make more cheaply than any one else in well and make more cheaply than any one else in the world. One enormous advantage which should here be mentioned is this, that the Japanese are still free to adopt and copy the patented inventions of other countries at their own sweet will. Thus they are possessed of every secret of Western handleraft, while their own discaveries they keep religiously to themeelves with that secretiveness in which they surpass all the world.

Japan has long been looked to for paper fans and parasols and lanterns, for certain silk and cotton fabrics, and for various other goods of characteristic Japanese de sign. But in the Kloto Exhibition one is at every turn confronted with articles of Japanese manufacture which seem identical with those "Yankee notions of which America was supposed to have the monopoly. There are, for example, perfumery, brushes and totlet requisites of every kind, lamps and glassware, clocks, watches and toys of all kinds, scales and balances, from those for weighing rallroad cars to the most delicate instruments for druggists and jewellers; books and book-hinding, printing apparatus of all kinds, and all sorts of schoolroom appliances; all sorts of implements, too, from the most improved agricultural machinery down to the finest cuttery, and surgical and dental instruments, mathematical instruments, microscopes, photographic cameras, eyelasses and spectacles.

MACHINERY MADE IN JAPAN. the world. One enormous advantage which should

MACHINERY MADE IN JAPAN.

Not only are all these things made in Japan just as perfectly as in America or England or Germany, but the machinery for making them is also constructed in Japan. Steam engines, presses, cutting, turning, weaving, printing and other machines are all made in Japar. There are also ample supplies of raw material, such as coal and fron and woods of all kinds, so that this Island Empire is in a position of almost absolute industrial independence. Foreign methods are, of course, largely copied. They are often improved upon. And yet through it all there runs a certain sturdy originality and independence which sometimes provokes amusement, but always admirestion. The Japanese are, for example, fond of using the English language. This they do in their printed publications, pamphleta, circulars, signs, etc. They often make curious blunders in the use of the foreign speech, and yet they are allogether too proud and self-reliant to submit their compositions to English or American authorities for revision and correction. Here, for example, are some inscriptions copied literally from the late's on one exhibit of deer leather. turning, weaving, printing and other machines

eather.

1. Deer hide original state.
2. State of its brush making hairs pulled off.
3. State of its being three days bleached and legraped off by the scraper.

4. State of its been hundred days bleached.

5. State of its being softened by the spatula.
6. State of its iron.
7. State of its being impressions by the paper

Taste of its being dyed.

State of its being dyed.

State of its being cleaned by the cold water.

Now, concerning the very important question of prices, a few quotations from the prices current at the exhibition will be of interest. A first-rate doormat, of ordinary size, is sold for 37 cents; excellent socks from 4 to 10 cents a pair; well-made and handsome woollen gloves, 16 cents a pair; good toothbrushes from 37 to 80 cents a dozen; lead pencils from 80 cents to \$160 per gross. Berlin knitting wool, of all colors and shades, \$5 to 70 cents a pound; excellent dinling-room chairs, upholstered in leather, \$1.60 each; felt hats, stiff or soft, from 80 to 90 cents, just such as would cost \$250 to \$3 in New-York. And so the prices go through the whole range of goods, from suits of clothes to eyeglasses and hairpins.

NOT "CHEAP AND NASTY."

NOT "CHEAP AND NASTY."

It must not for a moment be imagined that thes things are "cheap and nasty" as well as low priced. Such is not the case. They are of excellent quality. Indeed, the Japanese are very fastidious concern Indeed, the Japanese are very fastidious concerning the quality of things they wear and use. The American or European visitor finds the Japanese wearing clothes of exactly the same cut and pattern as his own, but generally of a little better quality and in a little better repair. They never go shabby or dirty, and their black broadcloth is always carefully brushed and their white linen spotless. Neatness in dress and cleanliness in person, house, street, boat or carriage, in fact, are instinctive with these people. It is an instinct of perfection and order, and, rightly considered, is the real key to the Japanese secret of gentus.

gentus.
Such is the industrial nation that now seeks place Such is the industrial nation that now seeks place in the markets of the world. It must be reckoned with as a servous force. Its competition cannot be ignored. It must be met in some way. That me cost of production in other countries can be brought down to anything like the Japanese standard is not conceivable. Neither is it conceivable that other countries will be able to increase the cost of production in Japan. The latter may in time be effected, to some extent, but not in the present generation. The practical fact to be faced is, therefore, that of a great industrial nation, producing all sorts of manufactured goods, equal in quality to those of any other land, at a mere fraction of the cost for labor that is necessary elsewhere. That it can undersell other nations is evident. And the proplem which confronts America and Europe is how it is to be prevented from doing so, or how the home market is to be protected against the rulnous competition of Japan.

CHAT ABOUT PROMINENT MEN

Lately the papers have teemed with accounts of heavy deposits of gold being found in the Cripple Creek district, in Colorado, John W. Bookwalter, sald yesterday, in speaking of this gold craze is a scheme pure and simple. The speculation in Kaffir stocks in the London market and in Europe has amazed the world. The cupidity of the people in taking hold of the stocks has surprised even the hard-ned speculators. They have seen that American people have fought shy of these Kaffir stocks, but they also know that the American peo-ple—that is, the people who have hourded little sums will pour it all out if swept on by the infection stock gambling. There is a preconcerted scheme to boom these Western stocks and sell them, and then get out before the slump. This is even a greater steal than the Kaffir stocks, because there is something solid behind those, even if not all that is represented, but there is absolutely nothing in this but a determined effort to mulet the people of the Nation by selling them worthless stocks."

Everybody interested in Congress now has his eyes turned on Washington. The make-up of the committees in the House, the organization of the Senate and the probable legislation form the theme of gossip. Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massa chusetts, passed through the city yesterday on his way to Washington. He said: "I have no idea what will be done during the winter by Congress. The part that Mr. Reed is playing in the make-up of House just at present seems to dwarf everything else. The Senate will probably be organized upon Republican lines, although I do not think that any pledges will be made to the Populists to secure such an organization. Of course, the money question will be one of the dominant issues, but I do not think that anything will be done hastly. Doubtless Cuba and Armenia will come in for a hearing, and Congress may do something in their cases. I hardly think that the annexation of Cuba would be a wise move just now, but I do sympathize with her in her splendid fight for freedom."

Senator Hoar, who recently sent a message to President Cleveland, in which he pledged the President his support if he would brand the Turks as pirates or common enemies to all mankind, arrived in the city yesterday on his way to Washington. The venerable Senator from Massachusetts has the support of his colleague, Mr. Lodge, in his demand for a vigorous foreign policy. He was much disturbed yesterday over the alarming news from Armenia, and he was busy all forenoon talking with several other members of the Senate about the matter. They say that the Armenian question has intensely interested the Senator from the Bay State, and that he is going to make it lively in the Senate this winter. Senator Hoar himself has nothing to say about what he intends to do, but branded the Armenian trouble as an outrage, and said that it was criminal for the civilized Powers, fettered by diplomatic red tape, to stand by and see these things go on. the city yesterday on his way to Washington

The President of the United States is likely to find n question thrust upon his hands at in the United States Senate who are thoroughly in the United States Senate who are thoroughly in earnest in their piea for protection of the Christians in the far East. Senator Shelby M. Cullom, of Illinois, is one of them. He talked with Senator Hoar yesterday before going to Washington. Mr. Cullom said: "Something will have to be done to protect our interests abroad. The news from Armenia is enough to make one wish that he could take the Turk by the throat and bring him to time. I do not know what will be done, but certainly the matter will be brought up at once, and I think that the sentiment of Congress will be that the Christians in the far East should be protected." The arrival of Senator Hoar at the Fifth Avenue

Hotel brought the Armenian question acutely to the front, and it was the subject of debate among the statesmen that had gathered there. In the group that talked the matter over were Senators Hoar Lodge, Cullom, Prector and Aldrich, While none of the Senators would say what would probably be done, yet all expressed sympathy for the Armenians. It leaked out that during the conversation a tangitic method of procedure was mapped out by the Senators assembled. It is said that Mr. Hoar immediately upon the calling of the Serate to order on Monday, or as soon afterward as is practicable, will offer a resolution of inquiry as to the reported massacres in Armenia, and why the United States Government does not, as a civilized power, make a move to put a stop to them. He will receive strong support in his piea for the protection of Christians in the East, and it is said that he will urge, if necessary, the dispatching to the East of all the ships of war that the United States can put in commission. Mr. Hoar is said to be of the opinion that the United States is the greatest civilized Power in the World, and that it should not wait for any European Power to take the initiative, but that it should go right ahead and put an end to the massicers in the East. done, yet all expressed sympathy for the Armenians.

The offering of such a resolution naturally brought that at Kobe a short time ago, no less than 19,000 ate. Mr. Hoar is said to have maintained that it ate. Mr. Hoar is said to have maintained that it was not necessary to form a combination with any one to go into the Armenian question, as it would not by a party measure, but one for which Repulicans and Democrats might vote. Of the five Senators in the group, all but one, Senator Proctor, are inclined to frown upon a combination with the Populists to organize the Senator Proctor does not see the harm, while the others think that it would be a risk to unite with the Populists.

SOME "SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL" CASTS]

ACTORS WHO HAVE PLAYED IN FOUR OF MR. DALY'S REVIVALS.

The revival of "The School for Scandal" has been received at Daly's Theatre with the most marked favor. Good audiences have looked upon it all the week, and yesterday there were two of them, each nearly equal to the capacity of the house. It may prove interesting to place side by side the casts of Mr. Daiy's previous representations of this play. Here, for instance, in his company of 1874, when the play ran for forty nights at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, are seven familiar names:

	Joseph Surface.
	Joseph Surface Fanny Davenport Lady Teazle Charles Fisher
	Sir Peter Charles Fisher Mrs. Gilbert
	Sir Peter Mrs. Gilbert Mrs. Candour Sara Jewett
3	Mcs. Candour Sara Jewett Maria James Lewis
	In 1890, at the present theatre, the play had this
	AND MARKET
	Miss Ada Rehan
	Charles Surface
	Nir Peter James Lewis Moses Mrs Gilbert
	Moses Mrs. Gilbert Mrs. Candour George Clarke
S	Mrs. Candour George Clarke
9	Joseph including the most
N	Mr. Daly had then a company including the most
3)	of the members of the present one, so that the next
i	
	Mrs. Gibert has played Mrs. Candour from the start.
	This is the cast:
	Miss Ada Rehan
	Sir Peter William Farren
	Mrs. Candour
	Joseph
	The present cast is added for the purpose of com-
	The present cast is added for the purpose of your-

Lady Tesale
Mrs. Candour
Maria
Lady Successed
Charles Surfac
Joseph Surfac
Sir Benjamin
Crabtree

GOVERNMENT INTERVENES.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC GETS A POWERFUL ALLY.

RIGHT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA TO IMP POSE ITS RATES ON THE BIG RAILROAD

> COMPANY TO BE DISPUTED IN BE-HALF OF THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

San Francisco, Nov. 30.-In September last the ordering a reduction in freight rates of about 25 per cent on all railways operating within the State. The Southern Pacific Railway Company appealed to the United States Court and obtained a temporary injunction restraining the Commission from enforcing the proposed reduction, and the case is now pending. Yesterday afternoon the Federal Government, through United States District Attorney Henry S. Foote, served the following notice upor Attorney-General Fitzgerald and counsel for the

California State Railroad Commission:
You will please take notice that, on behalf of the United States of America and by authority of the Attorney-General of the United States, the undersigned will on Monday, the 9th day of December, 1855, at II a. m., or as soon thereafter as coursel can be heard, move in the said Circuit Court for leave to intervene in the above-entitled cause (the Southern Pacific Company vs. the California Railroad Commission), and to file therein a certain proposed bill of intervention, and for an order therefor; and, further, for an order that said bill of intervention be served upon and delivered to the solicitors of the respective parties hereto within such reasonable time as may be fixed by said Court, and that the complainants and detendants herein have such time as may be fixed by said Court, which which to appear, demur to, plead to, or answer said bill or make such mention with respect thereto as they may be advised to. Yours, etc., H. S. FOOTE, United States Attorney for the Northern District of California.

Similar notices were also served on Robert W.

Similar notices were also served on Robert W. Hayne, W. W. Foote, J. C. Daly and William F.

Herrin. It is the usual course in serving a notice of this character to accompany it with a copy of the document it is proposed to file, but in this case the notice alone was sent out, owing to the fact that

the notices were sent out. None of the parties who received the notice had apparently any previous knowledge that such proceeding was to be undertaken by the Government, and all were evidently as greatly surprised over the matter as was Attorney-General Fitzgerone of them had any idea upon what grounds the Government was going to attempt to Interfere with the functions of a State Commission duly and legally organized under the Constitution

In the bill of intervention, which will not be filed until December 9, and then only if Judge McKenna, of the United States Circuit Court, permits, it will first be held, it is said, that the rights of the United States Government are supreme, and that all obligations to it take precedence over those of any individual corporation, State or other Government. It will be further contended that under the Thurman act the United State sGovernment has the right to regulate all the affairs of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, including the fixing of freight and passenger rates on all portions of its lines, and for all classes of traffic, whether interstate or intra-state. In fact, it will be claimed that the Central Pacific Railroad is virtually a Government prop-

erty, and that therefore neither the State nor any of its creations or officials have any right to interfere with it.

Another contention will be that, under the Thurman act, the Central Pacific Railroad Company is bound to pay to the United States Z per cent of its gross earnings as part liquidation of the \$5,600,600 or more owing to the Government, and that no State commission has any right to interfere with the affairs of the Government's debtor in such a way as to interfere with its earning capacity, and thus prevent the early liquidation of the debt due the Government. The constitutional right of the California Railroad Commission to interfere in any way in the affairs of the Central Pacific Railroad will also be called into question.

A further point will be made that no State has a right to act in such a manner, even in order to protect the Commonwealth, as will interfere with the rights of all the other States. And it will be held that for the Railroad Commission to reduce rates on the Central Pacific Railroad would, while affording rellef to the shippers of California, be preventing the payment of the claim of the United States, in which all the States of the Union are interested. Another interesting and important issue will be raised in reference to the lease of the Company. This lease, it is asserted, will be disavowed, so far as the Government is concerned, and it is believed that the investigation pertinent to this issue will develop some most interesting Southern Pacific history.

District-Attorney Foote declined to discuss the matter beyond admitting that it had been taken up under instructions received from Washington. Unit the contents of the proposed bill of intervention became a matter of record and public property, he could not disclose its nature.

Railroad Commissioner Stanton received the news

til the contents of the proposed bill of intervention became a matter of record and public property, he could not disclose its nature.

Railroad Commissioner Stanton received the news of the proposed intervention with astonishment and indignation. He deemed it the height of folly for the United States Government to interfere in the matter at the present time, when there existed grave doubt as to whether its debt would ever be grave doubt as to whether its debt would ever be grave doubt as to whether its debt would ever be grave doubt as to whether its debt would ever be grave doubt as and might as well attempt to enjoin the city of San Francisco from collecting its taxes from the Central Pacific, owing to the great increase in the tax levy of this year, which would interfere with the earning capacity of the railroad.

Washington, Nov. 30.—The San Francisco dispatch

Washington, Nov. 30.-The San Francisco dispatch stating that United States District-Attorney Foots had notified to the Attorney-General of that State and the attorneys of the California Board of Rails road Commissioners that the United States had determined to contest the action of the Commiscompany to put in force a schedule of reduced rates was read with much interest by the official of the Department of Justice. Assistant Attorney-General Russell, who is in charge of litigation at feeting the land grants and bond-aided railroads, said that District-Attorney Foote had acted in the matter without specific instructions from the Attorney-General. His position as the legal repartment of the Government in that State and the general instructions from the Department, Mr. Russell said, were sufficient warrant for the District-Attorney acting as he had, especially if he believed the case to be one demanding immediate attention. The interest of the Government in the case, if it had any. Russell explained, was due to the fact that he seem of the central Pacific company was the lessee of the central Pacific road, which was a debtor to the United States in the sum of many millions of dollars. sioners in ordering the Southern Pacific Railroad

DALE DIED FROM HIS INJURIES.

HE WAS THE MAN WHO THREW HIS BABY FROM A WINDOW

Robert Dale, the laborer, of No. 412 West Seven-Robert Dale, the laborer, of No. 412 West Seven-teenth-st, who on Friday night, while crazed by drink and by grief for the death of a child, st-tempted to kill his wife and baby, and threw him-self out of a fourth-story window, died from his injuries yesterday morning in the New-York Hos-pital. His baby, whom he threw from the window just before he jumped himself, was not serious. ____

PROMPT PURSUIT OF A BURGLAR.

MRS. O'BRIEN'S BROTHERS MADE THE CHASE IN THEIR UNDERCLOTHING THE FUGI-TIVE INTERCEPTED.

Two men attired only in their underclothing pursuing a third man, who was fully dressed, attracted the attention of Policeman Strong as he stood at Cherry and Pike sts., yesterday morning. The chase was in the direction of the policeman, who waited until the man that was pursued got opposite him, when the officer jumped out of a shadow and tried to seize him. The man was so frightened that he fell into the gutter and injured his

The men who were in their underclothing came up, and said that the third man was a burgiar whom they had pursued from the rooms of their sister, Mrs. Annie O'Brien, on the third floor of No.

34 Hamilton-st. She is a widow, and her brothers ive with her. Mrs. O'Brien was awakened shortly her than the state of sister, Mrs. Annie O'Brien, on the third floor of No.

ANXIOUS TO PAY THEIR TAXES.

There was a great rush yesterday at the office of the Receiver of Taxes of well-to-do citizens; who wanted to pay their taxes and avoid the penalty which will be exacted from all who failed to get receipts for the tax assessments against their property before the end of November. The crowd, when the office in the Stewart Building was opened at the office in the Stewart Building was opened at 10 a m., was greater than that which congregated there on the first two days in October, when the tax books for 1856 were opened. The line of people in waiting was still a long one when Colonel Auster closed the office at noon. The Receiver estimates the receipts for the last two months at \$33,000,000, or over \$2,000,000 in excess of the amount collected during October and November, 1894. The budget for the current year is \$37,500,000.